

# JEWISH OBSERVER

AND

## MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

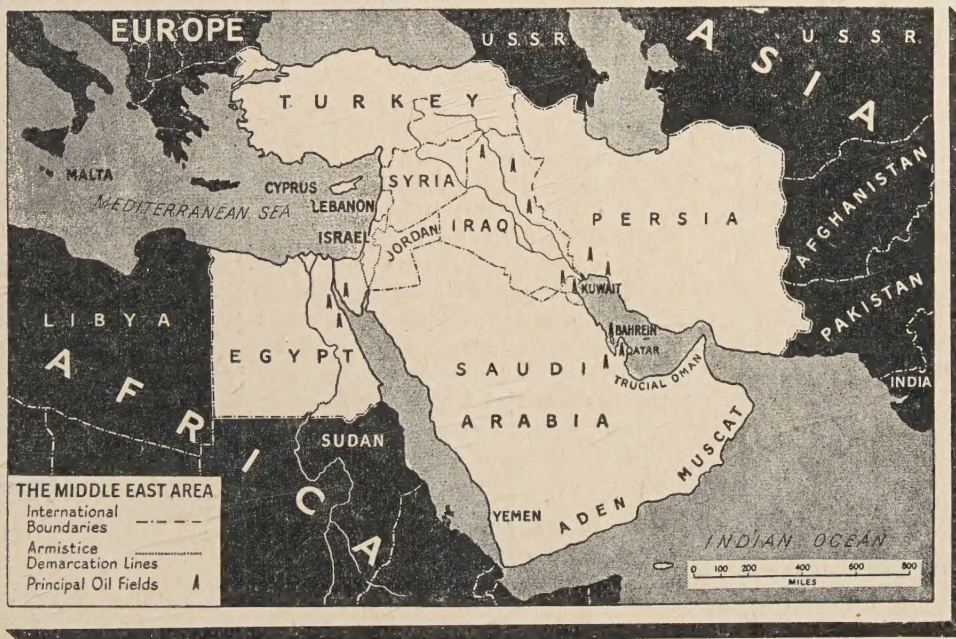
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# Israel and Egypt Distortions

*Central Office of Information "White Paper"*



Recent history falsified; Israel facts suppressed; and Egyptian dates juggled in the official Government Information Service survey on Middle East Defence.

— SEE PAGE 8



## JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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## ELECTIONEERING AT ISRAEL'S EXPENSE

The week was marked by the introduction of the Israel issue into the German election campaign. First the East German Premier, then the Communist Party's Chief and lastly the official organ of the Soviet Government, *Pravda*, appeared to be seeking election capital from their denunciation of West Germany's Reparations agreement with Israel. For the rest it was a week of considerable activity in Cairo and renewed border tension on the Israel frontiers:

- ¶ the Chiefs of Staff and, later, the Political Committee of the Arab League met in Cairo;
- ¶ the Israel Government made public its total foreign indebtedness—\$397 million; 72 million dollars of this are due for repayments within 12 months;
- ¶ serious border incidents continued on Israel's frontiers; five Israeli teenagers were shot dead by Arab Legion troops; the Egyptians complained of an Israeli raid on a refugee camp causing many deaths; Israel denied this;
- ¶ the Knesset approved the National Service Act for girls and new Marriage and Divorce regulations which greatly strengthen the authority of the Rabbinate;
- ¶ the Iraq Government resigned; the King has asked General Nuri to form a new one—Nuri's twenty-fourth.

## COMMUNIST ANTI-ISRAEL CAMPAIGN

With an eye on Sunday's General Election in West Germany, the East German Communist leaders have been stepping up their campaign against West Germany's reparations agreement with Israel. Chief Minister Grotewohl and Communist Party secretary Ulbricht both denounced the agreement during the weekend.

Opening the Leipzig fair, Grotewohl described the agreement with Israel as payment to a country which had suffered no war damage at all. Israel's Jews, he declared, were not entitled to any form of compensation. Ulbricht, speaking in the Soviet zone city of Halle at the same time, called for the immediate revocation of the agreement.

The Soviet High Commissioner in



Israel Police supervise landing Reparations goods.

Germany, Semenov, was present during Grotewohl's speech, but any doubt about the Soviet attitude to this campaign for ex-Nazi votes was removed when the Moscow papers arrived in London on Tuesday night.

*Pravda*, the official Soviet Communist Party organ, carried a three column "Letter from Berlin" with the headline "REPARATIONS AND OCCUPATION COSTS ARE STRANGLING WESTERN GERMANY." In this "letter" the writer, Erich Gluckauf, a member of the Central Committee of the National Front said:

"The Israel Reparations agreement was dictated by American Monopoly lists. This compels the Adenauer Government to pay goods valued at 3,450 million marks to the State of Israel which did not even exist at the time of the war."

## ISRAEL'S DEBTS

Israel's general indebtedness at the end of June totalled \$397 million, of which \$366 million was in dollars.

Pinchas Saphir, Director-General of the Treasury, explained that this debt could be divided as short, medium, and long-term obligations. The short-term were repayable within one year, the medium within five years and the long-term by 1966. Short-term debts totalled \$72 million; medium, \$55 million and long-term debts, \$269 million.



## ARAB MILITARY CHIEFS MEET

Outwardly last week's meeting in Cairo of the Chiefs of Staff of the Arab Armies was much like so many similar previous Conferences, reports Robert Gee, Our Special Middle East Correspondent.

But barely below the surface of friendly references and familiar platitudes there was unmistakable tension. The military Junta had let it be known that the Collective Security Pact, and the Arab League itself, were now on trial. Last week's military meeting and the Arab League Conference which opened this Wednesday were to be the final test.

**"National Comedy":** The Arab public has begun to echo their sentiments. In the words of the Syrian newspaper *El Nawa* on August 15 the Arabs feel that the existence of the Arab League as it is, without activity, "is useless and a national comedy which must be terminated."

This explains why a great effort is being made in Cairo, against heavy odds, to implement the Arab Collective Security Pact. The Arab League was saved from destruction once before by revolutionary upheavals last year. Nothing is likely to save it now unless it shows some results.

**Wrecking a Federation:** The ostensible purpose of the Security Pact in 1950 was to offer Syria a guarantee for the safety of her borders with Israel. But the Cairo Press now openly admits that Egypt's real intention at the time was to wreck the attempt to create a Syrian-Iraqi Federation by offering Syria collective safety in place of union with Iraq.

Iraq was not slow to realise the true purpose of the Pact as well as its more far-reaching possibilities. The Military Annex to the Pact in fact made Egypt the dominant power in the Arab world; Syria and the Lebanese proposed a series of amendments designed to keep Egypt in check.

Syria did nothing beyond stating in a note to the Arab League that she regarded "a union between Arab States" to be the most effective way of providing collective security.

**Egypt's Big Question:** Now all through the summer, Iraqi, Lebanese, Syrian and Jordanian politicians, holidaying on the Levant coast, have been discussing how to safeguard the success of the Cairo meetings, as *Al Ahram* put it on August 4. For the Arab Collective Security



Arab Chiefs of Staff Meeting (R. to L.) Egypt's Colonel Nasser, Arab League's Hassouna, Jordan's General Juindi, and Iraq's General Hammad.

Pact is clear in one respect only; it comes into operation when an Arab state is attacked by Israel or by a power other than Great Britain.

But what are the commitments of Arab States in the event of an armed clash between one of its signatories and Great Britain? That is precisely what Egypt intends to have in black and white when this week's Political Committee meeting adjourns after debating Middle East Defence, North Africa, Israel and Inter-Arab economic co-operation.

Can Egypt invoke the Arab Collective Security Pact to get rid of the British forces in the Canal Zone? It is the one question most of the Arab States would prefer not to have to answer categorically.

**Enemy—Imperialism:** The Junta's mood was indicated last weekend when Colonel Abdel Nasser, acting President during Neguib's absence, told a conference of Arab and Islamic organisations that the Islamic world's one enemy was imperialism.

He warned them that "the Arab and Islamic peoples are at a crossroads where they have to choose between humiliation and serfdom or unity, honour and prosperity by getting rid of their one enemy—imperialism."

**Washington Plot?:** General Neguib also blamed "imperialism" for recent upheavals in the Islamic world and called upon those countries to present a

united front so that "our struggle will be crowned with success."

The General denounced the "dishonest manoeuvres of imperialists." It was significant, he said, that the overthrow of Dr. Mossadeq in Persia, the exile of the Sidi Mohammed Ben Yousef from Morocco and the signing of the Anglo-Libyan Treaty all took place after "a Washington Conference."

## PERSIAN WARNING

In Teheran, last weekend, the Cairo *al Misri's* correspondent asked Ayatullah Kashani, Persia's powerful religious leader and supporter of the regime, whether he thought General Zahedi could solve Persia's oil problem in a manner acceptable to him and the Persian people? Mr. Kashani replied that he did not think General Zahedi would act contrary to the wishes of the people in respect to the oil question.

He added: "But in any case the policy of Razmara can no longer be imposed in Persia and anyone who attempts to try such a policy will meet with the same fate as that of Razmara." (General Razmara was assassinated in March 1951 after supporting the proposed new agreement with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company).

Mr. Kashani said he was opposed to the restoration of diplomatic relations



with Britain. He said: "British politicians are not well intentioned towards us and they also have no feelings of friendship for Persia."

**Storm signal:** From Isfahan, one of Persia's largest cities, Reuter reported on Monday that police with machine guns are still keeping a protective guard on the United States Consulate. The Consul, Mr. Buckingham, drives his car with an armed escort while anti-American crowds in the streets shout "Yankee go home." Consulate officials said the city's 200,000 people were heavily communist because of "extremely poor" living conditions.

Slogans denouncing the Shah and the Americans are still seen on walls every morning. Police are unable to remove them all by night. Even veiled women shout hostile slogans. A local political police official reported that Tudeh Party propaganda was "most ably handled."

## BORDER

### ARABS CHARGE "ISRAEL MOBILISING"

New outbreaks of violence on the Arab-Israel borders, and widely publicised accusations by Arab leaders, seem to aim at reviving border tension which had eased considerably during the summer.

On Monday the Jordanian Minister of Economic Affairs announced that the Israel Army was "mobilising and that the Arab Legion was in a state of readiness to meet "aggression."

On the same day, Ahmed Shukeiry, assistant secretary-general of the Arab League, declared in Cairo that Israel was "massing troops" round Jerusalem and along the armistice lines. She was planning armed aggression to expand her territory, he said, and at the same time was preparing public opinion for condemnation of the Arabs as aggressors.

Shukeiry added that "responsible Arab quarters" had been advised to be prepared to frustrate these "aggressive intentions" before Israel could carry them out.

**Five Young Israelis Killed:** This verbal offensive closely followed last week's border violence when (1) five teen-age students and members of a Negev kibbutz (three boys, two girls) were killed on Jordan territory, and (2) Egypt charged that an Israeli machine-gun force had infiltrated into the Egyptian-held Gaza strip and had machine-gunned an Arab refugee camp killing 19 refugees (including seven women and four children) and wounding 18.

The five young Israelis were said to have been on a walking tour and had been warned by Negev authorities not to visit Petra, their declared destination. It was assumed that they had been killed near the border and their bodies dragged well inside Jordan territory.

According to the Amman version, however, the young Israelis were in army uniform and were killed by an Arab Legion patrol in the desert 20 kilometres inside Jordan territory. This version was strongly denied by the Israel Army, who reported that the bodies had been returned through the intermediary of United Nations observers.



*Fanatical religious leader, Mullah Kashani—a warning for friends of Britain.*

### Gaza Incident—Conflicting Reports:

As for the Gaza incident, the head of the Egyptian Mission to the Mixed Truce Commission announced on Sunday that a joint Egypt-Israeli Truce Commission meeting had decided to brand Israel as an aggressor.

Denying that any Israel Army unit had taken part in an attack on a refugee camp in the Gaza strip, an Israel military spokesman on Sunday said that Israel had received no invitation to attend a meeting of the M.A.C. to discuss the incident.

### ISRAEL "PEACEMONGERING"

Between August 11 and 16 Arab Armistice Commissions held their quarterly meeting in Beirut. Their report on the border situation will be presented to the Arab League Political Committee

this week. In a preview *Akher Saa*, Cairo weekly, discusses the report in some detail: "The Jews," it says, "as for peace with the Arabs at any price and at the earliest possible moment. The reason for this is that they are going through a frightful economic crisis and want a breathing space."

The best proof of this is "Israel's continuous insistence on a peace settlement at every opportunity. If, for example, there is an outbreak of trouble on the border, the Israel delegate would tell the Mixed Armistice Commission: 'If there was a permanent peace settlement between you and us this thing would not have occurred. Believe us, we do want your friendship, cost what it may!'"

An account of the border situation was given by the Egyptian delegate Captain Hassan Sabry El Kholy who said:

"The Syrian sector is admirably peaceful now . . . The Lebanese sector is the only place where a man can walk in complete safety since all military operations in that zone ceased long ago. But, the Jordanian sector is bubbling like a volcano."

## FINANCE

### PALESTINE ELECTRIC CORPORATION MERGER

A six per cent. tax free dividend, payable in sterling, is promised by the Israel Government to present shareholders of the Palestine Electric Corporation under a preliminary partnership agreement between the Company and the Israel Government, according to well-informed sources. The agreement puts the Israel Government on a fifty-fifty basis with the Corporation.

The Government is to appoint five of the ten members of the new board of directors to be formed in Israel parallel to the board in London, but it has not yet been determined what percentage of shares will be purchased by the Government. The agreement will be discussed at the General Meeting of the company to be held in London during this month.

### GOLD PRICE INCREASE

The Israel Treasury has notified banks that it has raised the exchange rate for gold to £1.8 to the dollar and that the new price for gold bars is £2,130 per kilogram. Gold sovereigns will be purchased by the Treasury at £18.9.

The Treasury has also raised the exchange rate for insurance with foreign companies to £1.8 to the U.S. dollar.



# ISRAEL

## KNESSET

### RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY— WITHOUT VIOLENCE

*From our Special Knesset Correspondent*

In order to clear the decks before its annual summer vacation, the Knesset went in for a week of intensive work. There were a host of second readings of bills which the committees hurriedly returned in order that they might become law before the end of the session. The financial bills, such as the amended income tax law, and the development budget, were given their final readings, the amendments being disposed of more quickly because of the members' eagerness to yield their allotted time in an attempt to ensure that this would be the last week that they would be required to sit.

**Calm, but controversial:** But the real important work of the week was the two bills around which religious controversy has raged for so long: the Women's National Service Bill, and the Marriage and Divorce Bill.

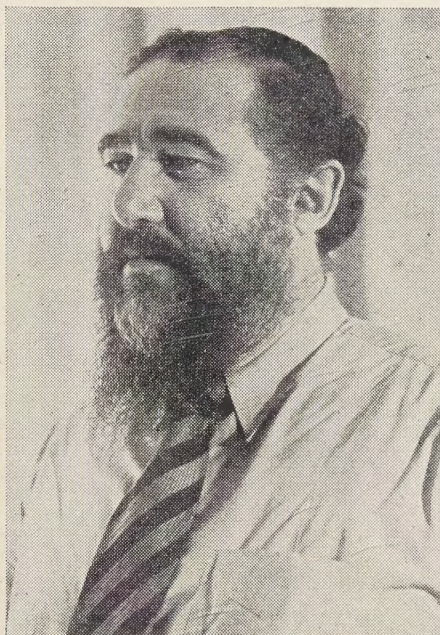
In the case of the first, the discussion was held in a surprisingly calm atmosphere considering the heat that has been engendered around this question. Two opposite viewpoints were involved in the amendments: the extreme right of the religious parties because of their general opposition to the whole principle of women serving in an army and the extreme left, Mr. Wilner of the Communists, and Mr. Sneh of the Party of the Left, who attacked the bill for a delightfully irrelevant reason, namely that any form of national service was an attempt to secure organised labour in uniform, and was merely one more capitalist plot.

For the religious section, there were two speakers, Mr. Benjamin Mintz of *Poale Agudat Yisrael* (who was subjected to many interruptions by his fellow-religious members of the *Poale Mizrahi* as having himself once agreed to this compromise) and a newcomer to the Knesset, Mr. Ben Yakov, who made a passionate declaration of religious credo.

**Restatement of Irreconcilables:** So that in fact this was not a second reading of the bill at all, but merely a restatement of the irreconcilable points of view which have been heard right through the controversy.

A most important contribution to this

debate was made by the acting Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, who intervened to appeal to the religious elements to stop the anti-State agitation which had become an unfortunate feature of the conscription controversy. Mr. Sharett challenged the religious group to reveal to the House the text in Jewish law, or the religious Jewish decision, upon which the Rabbis based their opposition. Since he received no reply to his demand, it must be assumed that the religious case went by default.



*Poale Agudah's Benjamin Mintz—heckled by Poale Mizrahi.*

The Knesset is inclined to respect the opinions of the extreme religious groups, and it should once more be stressed, as indeed was done so often in the debate, that there is no question of denial of conscience. The bill meets almost every objection and if after all the concessions have been made, a woman still remains adamant in her religious views and convinced that she cannot leave her home for any form of national service, the bill has a clause which permits her scruples to be recognised and exemption to be granted.

**All Night Sitting:** Little now was added to the Knesset's knowledge in the discussion of the bill for Marriage and Divorce. This, too, has occupied the committee for long and weary months. As so many of the opposition members said in the debate, it was a concession to the religious partners of the Coalition, and it was even hinted

that their consent to the Women's Service Bill was secured with this compromise.

It is a fact that the Knesset was kept sitting until three o'clock in the morning because the religious parties were apparently determined that both bills should be passed on the same evening, and the Knesset therefore had one of its rare all-night sittings, rising at ten minutes past three after wearily going over all amendments with the knowledge in advance that every one of them was doomed.

The Marriage and Divorce bill represents a slight reform in Jewish society, although the vexed questions of the special privileges of the male in Jewish law stands at variance with the tendency for progressive marriage laws in other countries.

In a country like Israel, in which it is rightly claimed that the possibility of a return to nationhood was kept alive by religious tradition, it is not possible even for the most progressive party to fly in the face of orthodox objection in one swoop. It will take time, and there is a definite sign of a movement forward in this bill, slight though it may be.

**Good Piloting:** No-one could envy the task of the chairman of the committee, Mr. Yakov Shapiro, who piloted the bill through its second reading. He is a former attorney-general, a man with a wide legal practice and with great experience of Israel's complicated divorce laws. Patient and careful in his replies, he spoke more like a university lecturer in law than a chairman of a committee, and at no time made the mistake of flying into oratory.

It was obvious during the debate that special precautions had been taken to protect the Knesset, although those police who were in evidence patrolled their beats without arousing undue attention. In the event, they proved unnecessary.

**New Year Tailpiece:** Sometimes in the Knesset, business passed in a tranquil, dry, legal atmosphere, conceals a dramatic fact. Amongst the multitude of small bills, was a bill to fix the excise duty on tyres. For five years, every six months or so, the Knesset has passed *customs* duties on tyres. This means that tyres formerly imported into the country are now manufactured in our own factories. A happy augury for the new year.



## LEGISLATION

### HOW GOVERNMENT CRISIS WAS AVERTED

A clever manoeuvre on the part of the Government averted a crisis over the bill regulating the call-up of religious women. In order to prevent the religious labour party, *Hapoel Hamizrachi*, from abstaining in the vote, as it did at the first reading of the bill, the measure was brought up together with the Marriage and Divorce Bill for simultaneous voting.

It was made clear that this bill, with its concessions to the religious point of view, might well be torpedoed if consent was not also given to the National Service Bill.

**Authorised by Chief Rabbi:** *Hapoel Hamizrachi*, which has eight Knesset seats, and the religious *Mizrachi* party, with two seats, therefore voted for the National Service Bill. They took the stand that they were authorised to do so by a statement of the Chief Rabbinate reaffirming opposition to the bill but counselling the religious parties to remain in the Government and avoid a crisis.

Had *Agudath Israel* voted against the measure, its two Ministers would have had to resign from the Cabinet because the coalition executive made the issue a matter of collective responsibility.

The main change effected by the Marriage and Divorce Bill is that it gives the Rabbinate authority in these matters over all Israeli Jews, whereas in the time of the British Mandate, the Rabbinate's authority was restricted to persons listed in the official register of the Jewish community.

**No Civil or Inter-Marriages:** Those not listed might have been married by an orthodox rabbi—they could not be married in any other way—but the civil authorities could not enforce rabbinical judgments of divorce or alimony in their case.

As in the time of the Mandate, the law excludes the possibility of civil marriage or inter-marriage.

Under national service, unmarried women aged 18 to 26 who are exempt from two years' military conscription on the ground of religious or conscientious objection will render equivalent service in Government offices or social services.

**Exemptions:** The law will be administered by the Minister of Labour, who may exempt any girls who are certified as leading "a special way of life" that restricts them entirely to their family circle.

This involves a small group of families,

mostly in Jerusalem and some Oriental communities. Thus the daughters of many of those who demonstrated will not be conscripted.



Finance Minister Levi Eshkol—a critic of colleague Bernstein.

## ECONOMIC

### BERNSTEIN'S PLAN FOR STABILITY

During a meeting of the Economic Ministers' Committee in Jerusalem, Peretz Bernstein, Minister of Commerce and Industry, proposed a plan to stabilise Israel's economy, reports *Yaacov Morris* from Jerusalem. The plan, which met with criticism from Finance Minister Eshkol and Oscar Gass, head of the committee of experts advising on economic policy, consists of the following points:

- ¶ Further price increases to be avoided;
- ¶ further rise in the cost of living index to be prevented and not circumvented by increases in basic salaries and wages;
- ¶ any fiscal act which may result in price increases, such as a rise in customs or higher indirect taxation, should be prevented;
- ¶ rise in the price of basic services and commodities, such as electricity and fuel must be avoided;
- ¶ food prices must remain, for the

time being, based on the exchange rate of £1—\$1, i.e. the proposed transfer of many products to the £1.800—\$1 rate must not be carried out.

Without discussing the merits or demerits of the plan, it should be made clear that many of its basic contentions will meet with strong criticism within the Histadrut. The *Mapai* faced with internal and Trade Union demands for basic increases in wages and salary, has been embarrassed by Bernstein's proposals.

Its hopes of persuading the Histadrut to accept a wage and salary freeze have now diminished since the proposal has been initiated by a General Zionist minister.

### "DERATIONING" ALARM

A surprise announcement by Bernstein that, with the exception of meat, food would be entirely decontrolled within six months has also provoked discussion. As no meat has been distributed in Israel for many months and the likelihood of a renewed supply is remote, the control or de-control of meat remains only of academic interest.

Bernstein's announcement has however caused consternation among Israel's salaried employees and lower income groups as de-rationing has generally resulted in a more severe (and certainly less just) form of rationing by price. In all fairness to the Government it should be pointed out that rationing has often failed because of the widespread black market and the lack of civic consciousness of large sections of Israel's population. Controls have therefore been a source of irritation between Government and population.

The effects of an "open market" have become increasingly apparent. Prices have constantly risen, the pressure from increased wages has grown and the nutrition level has certainly gone down in past months.

Increased production has in many cases resulted in shops being heavily stocked while people were reluctant to buy owing to a decrease in real purchasing power. Low-income workers are afraid that de-control will make the situation even worse.

### FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT DOWN

The deficit of Israel's foreign trade during the first five months of 1953 decreased by £12,933,641 as compared with the first five months of 1952, the *Statistical Bulletin of Israel* published by the Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research discloses.



**Foreign Currency Saving:** The trade deficit was £30,409,701 in the first five months of 1953 as compared with £43,343,342 in the same period in 1952. The trade deficit payable in foreign currency decreased by £10 million as compared with the first five months of 1952.

Import value decreased by £10,880,000 (0.6 per cent) as compared with the first five months of 1952.

Calculated at the rate of exchange of £1=\$2.80 the imports in the first five months of 1953 amounted to £42,005,000 and the exports to £11,595,000.

In the first five months of 1952 imports amounted to £52,885,000 and exports to £9,542,000.

**Distribution of Commodities:** Calculated at the actual rates of exchange the picture of the foreign trade in the first five months of 1953 is the following: imports—about £96 million, exports—£31m. and trade deficit—£65m.

Food, drink and tobacco constituted 9 per cent of the imports and 66.2 per cent of the exports in the 1953 period under review. Raw materials and articles mainly unprocessed, constituted 20.4 per cent. of the imports and 0.6 per cent. of the exports. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured constituted 49.8 per cent. of the imports and 33.2 per cent. of the exports.

United States (38.6 per cent.), United Kingdom (12.3 per cent.) and Belgium (4.9 per cent.) headed the list of importing countries. United Kingdom (40.7 per cent.), United States (12 per cent.) and Finland (10.2 per cent.) headed the list of exporting countries.

**Favourable Balances:** New export items included cement, motor vehicles and raincoats.

Israel had a favourable balance of trade with Finland, the Soviet Union, United Kingdom, Denmark and Norway.

## AGRICULTURE

### U.N. MISSION'S OPTIMISTIC REPORT

Scientific surveys to discover additional underground water sources in Israel have already contributed materially to the progress of the country, Dr. Albert G. Black, head of the mission of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation in Israel, reported in New York on Saturday.

If sufficient funds were available to exploit the underground strata identified as potential sites for wells, Israel might possibly be able to achieve complete economic self-sufficiency in about ten years, he said.

**Efficient Use of Soil:** He cited as one of the most recent successful probes for water, the gusher well brought in near Beersheba, which is more than ample for the domestic and industrial needs of the population in that region.

Technicians of the United States Point Four programme, who are actively assisting the Israeli Government in this sphere, are certain, Dr. Black said, that the territory from Beersheba northwest to Gaza might be tapped at any point for additional water supplies.

The most extensive project under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation had been a newly completed, country-wide survey of soil con-

servation and proper land utilisation.

**Sugar Prospects:** Dr. Black regards as particularly promising the expansion to the point of self-sufficiency in prospect for cultivation of sugar beets, for which the Israeli climate is highly adaptable.

He also foresees the steady expansion of production of vegetable oil, now acutely short, from peanuts, and castor beans. The Government has displayed keen interest in the cultivation of both crops. An Israeli researcher, Dr. Black added, has made astonishing progress in developing dwarf types of castor beans that do not split under processing, as is usual, and are therefore especially promising as a source of oil.

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# COMMENT

## CENTRAL OFFICE OF SUPPRESSED INFORMATION

At long last, almost at the same moment as President Eisenhower addressed to Congress his outspoken report on the Middle East, the "Central Office of Information" of Her Majesty's Government distributed throughout the world a thirty-page White Paper explaining the situation in the Middle East as the British Government sees it. A note on the cover says that the material in the booklet "is derived from authoritative sources and may be freely used in preparing articles, speeches, broadcasts, etc." Such an authoritative picture has long been wanting. To use the reviewer's stock phrase: it filled a gap.

But what gap-filling! After an auspicious beginning, it proceeds to paint a Middle Eastern fantasy composed of carefully selected examples mingled with scrupulously suppressed facts and embellished with purely imaginary events. Any resemblance which this has to the actual situation in the Middle East is not merely accidental; it is miraculous.



The paper, entitled "The Defence of the Middle East," opens with a lucid, informative and reasonably honest description of the strategic importance of the Middle East. It describes how the British Empire during the last 155 years has fought four major wars against the French, Russian, Turkish, Austro-Hungarian and Italian Empires and against the German Reich (twice) to deny a foothold in this area to would-be conquerors.

It shows, and this is important, that the Middle East was always an essential element in Britain's Balance of Power policies. It shows particularly how the "neutralisation" of the Middle East was an essential element of this policy before the first world war. Mr. Churchill's now famous House of Commons speech was in effect an attempt at a new and revised version of this traditional British policy applied to a world today dominated by the two Russian and American blocs.

But if this new Churchill policy is to have the slightest chance of success, it has to be accompanied by a realist appreciation of the situation, not by a make-believe attempt to fool ourselves and the world—such as this Central Office of Information White Paper does.



For its account of the history of the last thirty years is characterised by a major suppression of fact with regard to Palestine, and a general distortion with regard to relations with Egypt in particular, and the Arab States generally.

Thus there is an account of the promises made and the treaties concluded after the first world war. All the familiar undertakings to the Arab rulers are recalled; the exceptional role played by Ibn Saud, Hussein, Feisal and Abdullah in defeating the Turks and the Germans is recapitulated; the new states which were set up as a result, are all listed—all, that is, except one undertaking, one people and one country: there is not one reference to the Balfour Declaration, not one to Zionists, not one to the Jewish National Home, just a shame-faced fleeting mention of the "territory of Palestine." As for the word "Jew," that clearly was taboo on each one of the thirty pages.

And so the fantasy continues. Step by step the British set up independent states: starting with Iraq in 1921 and Egypt in 1922 and ending with Palestine in 1948. This change was helped by the conclusion of new Treaties with Iraq, Egypt and Jordan. There was never any difficulty, any difference or any conflict between the British and the Arabs.

There was of course no Arab rebellion in Palestine and no Jewish clash with the Mandatory and, for sure, no Arab-Israel war. Never a ripple disturbed the smooth amicable Anglo-Arab relations, unhampered by the existence of the Arab League—which also receives no mention in this "authoritative" survey.



When we come to the more recent relations with Egypt the picture is wholly twisted by the substitution of later dates for earlier events and by the attribution of policies to the British negotiators which, in fact, they scorned and rejected at the time.

Thus, this Paper claims that in 1950 the British Government's view was that Middle East defence was no longer an exclusive Anglo-Egyptian concern, but one for the free world as a whole. Yet at that very moment Field-Marshal Slim was telling the Egyptian Premier that the Americans were not concerned with this problem; it was one purely for the U.K. and Egypt.

This extraordinary "authoritative" survey then proceeds to claim that Egypt was formally approached with this new international conception of Middle East defence "in the spring" of 1951, and again in the summer and that the Egyptians rejected this. The facts, of course, are that the new approach was not made until October 13, a week after Egypt abrogated the Treaty.

These are but a few examples of this remarkable exercise in distortion. What good does the "Central Office of Information"—and the Government—think can come from this crude falsification of recent history from the pretence that there is no Israel problem and that there are no Anglo-Arab differences in the Middle East? It is difficult to imagine a greater disservice which they could have rendered at this stage to the search for a solution of the many unsolved problems in the area.



# IN THE NEWS



Miss Elsa Wells

## ALBERT HALL EVENT

The ingenuity of fund raising for Israel and other Zionist and Jewish causes is well-known. It is, of course, no accident. Generosity is seldom so entirely disinterested that it does not need the stimulus of entertainment—a public dinner, a concert, a charity performance of a play, a sweepstake.

The *Jewish Observer and Middle East Review* sponsorship of an international ballroom championship at the Albert Hall, to be held on October 29, is the result of an idea the credit for which belongs to Mrs. Elsa Bakstansky (Elsa Wells, one of Britain's leading exponents of ballroom dancing).

Mrs. Bakstansky has often heard her husband, who is General Secretary of the Zionist Federation, bemoan the never-ending and urgent need for funds to provide for increased Jewish agricultural training in this country. Then, why not try something novel and popular in the art of raising money: why not an international ballroom championship?

The idea was taken up last February by the Board of Directors of the *Jewish Observer and Middle East Review*. They decided that the event should be sponsored on behalf of the *Friends of Jewish Agricultural Training* as well as for the purpose of introducing modern Hebrew into a number of Jewish Day Schools in furtherance of the education policy of the Zionist Federation.

Mrs. Bakstansky persuaded the official board of the Ballroom dancing world, which is headed by Mr. Philip S. Richardson, O.B.E., to grant the status of international championship to this proposed event. The Albert Hall ballroom championships have since been received with great enthusiasm by ballroom dancers. Elimination heats have been held throughout the British Isles and some 60 professional couples, including dancers from the Continent, and an equal number of amateurs, have qualified for the Albert Hall Grand Finals in October.

A special competition for juveniles and one for Latin-American dancing have also been arranged and three special trophies—the *Israel* trophy, the *Jewish Observer* trophy and the *Elsa Wells* trophy—will be awarded.

President of the Dance and Advertising Committee is Peter Morrison, whose work for *Magen David Adom* and the Joint Palestine Appeal is well-known. Vice-presidents include Mrs. Isaac Wolfson, Mrs. Hyman Morrison, the Mayor of Hampstead, Councillor Emanuel Snowman, Mrs. Joan Green, Mrs. Ruth Shaerf, Mrs. Max Radin and Mrs. Abraham Wix. Joint-chairmen are Arthur Poliakoff and Max Radin, with Mrs. Leonard Tobin, Sydney Davis, Sam Briefel and Gabriel Djanogly vice-chairmen, and Monty Passes Honorary Secretary.

The amount of interest created among the Jewish community is reflected in the 44-member Advertising Committee, which includes Mrs. Valerie Kerner, Mr. Harold Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Koffman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Miller, Mr. Michael Brandon, and Miss and Mr. Emanuel.

The Committee has secured more than eighty pages of advertisements for the brochure of the International Championships and, together with donations, proceeds are already in the region of £10,000.

The whole project is unorthodox by accepted standards, but one thing is certain: the Albert Hall championships on October 29th will be a memorable occasion.

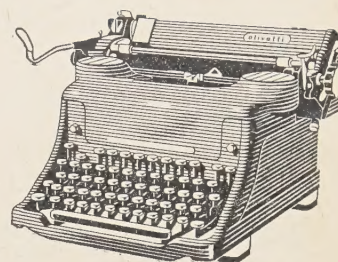
### JOURNALISTS' "EXCLUSIVES"

The other day I was present at a cocktail party at the Israel Embassy arranged so that journalists here could meet Israel's Director of Information, Moshe Pearlman. The conversation got around to "scoops."

(Continued on page 11)

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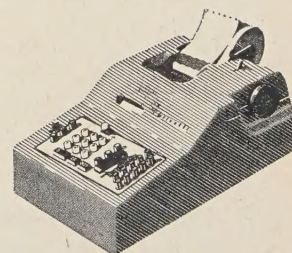
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(Continued from page 9)

Journalists talking about scoops are rather like fishermen boasting about the size of a catch, but Joseph Leftwich told a pleasant story that can be verified from records.

In 1925, when he was London editor of the *Jewish Telegraphic Agency*, he found himself one day with no cables, no reports, no substantial news of any kind to put in his bulletin.

On an impulse, Leftwich rang his friend Vernon Bartlett, then a member of the Secretariat of the League, and asked him if the report of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, which had concluded its sittings in Geneva, had been published.

By sheer coincidence it had just arrived and Bartlett sent it round immediately by messenger without even glancing at it. It was, in fact, top secret and few people were even aware that the report was in existence.

## ZIONIST CONSTERNATION

Leftwich's bulletin "jumped the gun," but his journalistic enterprise earned him few plaudits. It threw the Zionist organisation into consternation. The Permanent Mandates Commission's report was an unfavourable one, referring, I believe for the first time, to the incompatibilities of promises made by Britain to Jews and Arabs.

Reference was made to the unauthorised publication of the Report in the report of the Zionist Executive to the Zionist Congress of 1925 and so it became an historical record.

## CHAUCER AND THE JEWISH PROBLEM?

I see that a Mr. Samuel L. Scheiner, of the Minnesota Jewish Council has protested against a B.B.C. version of Chaucer's "Prioress's Tale," which has been circulated to American educational broadcasting systems. It is apparently uncomplimentary to the Jews.

The "Prioress's Tale," according to Mr. Scheiner, is "vicious and offensive" and shows "bad taste."

Chaucer was really quite incorrigible, it seems. One recalls his notorious couplet in the prologue to the "Wife of Bath's Tale":

"For half so boldly can there no man Swear and lie as a woman can."

If the B.B.C. doesn't watch out it will have the "Daughters of the American Revolution" on its tail.



In November the Haifa Technion's Department of Aeronautical Engineering will move into its new building at Neveh Shaanan. Seen here inspecting the site are (l. to r.) H. A. Silverman, Israel Sieff, and General Yaakov Dori, Technion President.

Hamazkir writes:

## THE ROMM PRINTERS

I was interested to read the other day that a new edition of the Talmud is to be printed in Israel, based upon the text of the standard Vilna edition, because I had the privilege before the war of visiting the printing works where this famous edition was produced. It was the establishment of the Romm family, which had started its Hebrew printing activity in Vilna in the year of the French Revolution, and although there was no longer any member of the family alive when I was there the name still loomed large over the entrance. The founder of the firm was Baruch ben Joseph Romm, who was authorised to set up his press by King Stanislaw Poniatowski.

On the occasion of my visit I saw several sheets of the Talmud being printed, and the manager told me that he could easily print off six hundred sets. But from where, he complained, was such an order likely to be obtained? After we left the main building he took me into the courtyard and unbolted and unlocked what looked like an immense garage. It was a large depot, in which were stored, on rows of shelves, matrices of all the Hebrew works that had been issued under the Romm imprint, in boxes bearing their respective titles. When cordial relations are established between

Israel and the Soviet Union, an attempt should be made to get those matrices transferred to Jerusalem.

## CONFERENCES IN PARIS

The consultations in Paris of senior Israeli diplomats in Europe and the United States, which have been taking place, serve to call attention to some memorable conferences on Jewish affairs that have been held there in modern times. It was there that Weizmann, Sokolow, and other Zionist leaders submitted their claims on behalf of the Jewish people in regard to Palestine to the Peace Conference of 1919, which led to the conferment of the Mandate upon Great Britain a year later. It was there also, at the same time, that representatives of the leading Jewish organisations of Europe and America assembled for the purpose of deliberating upon the position of the Jews in Central and Eastern Europe and formulated specific demands which were embodied in the Minorities' Treaties signed by a dozen States. That Conference was immediately followed by the creation of the "Comité des Délégations Juives," which functioned in Paris for many years under the late Leo Motzkin and was afterwards succeeded by the World Jewish Congress.

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## THE KIBBUTZ — MORE SOCIALISM, LESS CONSERVATISM\*

By YAAKOV MORRIS

There are two extreme ways of view-  
ing the changes within Israel's kibbutz-  
zim. One is to regard these changes as of  
little consequence; the other is to con-  
clude that the changes reveal the begin-  
ning of the end; that human nature  
cannot be denied and that personal am-  
bition, property motives, and family re-  
lationships are too deeply rooted to be  
overcome by the kibbutz form of  
society.

Both of these extreme attitudes are  
incorrect, even though an element of  
truth may be apparent in them. An ob-  
jective assessment of what is happening  
within kibbutz society today depends  
upon the context in which these develop-  
ments are analysed.

**Family Life the Key:** The key ques-  
tion is that of the kibbutz family. Is it  
reverting to 'classical' patterns? Will its  
present development tend to break down  
the entire social structure of collective  
life? Our answer will depend upon two  
things—a comparison of the kibbutz  
family with those families outside, and  
a comparison with the goal set by the  
kibbutz itself in its earliest days.

In the main, the outside family is an  
economic unit. Its division of labour is  
based upon the father earning the means  
of support while the mother is employed  
in tending the home and children. Mod-  
ern society has introduced variations in  
this pattern, with women increasingly  
choosing to follow careers while employ-  
ing domestic help and sending their chil-  
dren to kindergartens. Nevertheless, the  
traditional division of duties, based upon  
the economic unity of the family, still  
predominates.

The kibbutz family is not an econ-  
omic unit. Both male and female work in  
the collective's farm, industry and so-  
cial services. The children are the re-  
sponsibility of the community as a whole.  
Goods are purchased collectively, to sat-  
isfy individual need.

There are, again, certain variations  
developing within the kibbutz context.  
The settlements are giving the family a  
growing measure of control of choice  
over the distribution of collectively pur-  
chased goods. But the purse strings are  
held by the community, and economic  
initiative is a communal responsibility.  
No kibbutz pays its members wages and  
an increase in the amount of property

\* Third and final article on social changes  
in the kibbutz.

distributed to the family in the veteran  
settlement, does not alter its internal  
economic and social relations, *as long as  
that property is of equal quantity for  
all.*

**Counter-Revolution? No:** Therefore,  
those who draw conclusions that the  
higher standard of living in the older  
kibbutzim constitutes the beginning of a  
'counter-revolution' are fundamentally  
mistaken. The relations to the means of  
production, collective ownership of kib-  
butz property, control of essential wealth,  
remain undisturbed.

Family wealth, expressed in terms of  
goods, cannot be confused with collec-  
tive wealth, employed as capital to make  
profit. The labour of both male and  
female members of the kibbutz family is  
devoted to producing collective wealth,  
part of which is communally distributed  
between members as goods, the major  
proportion being ploughed back as capi-  
tal into the collective economy.

The kibbutz family, as a unit, has no  
economic function to perform, no ac-  
cumulated wealth other than goods dis-  
tributed to it, and no economic depend-  
ence or relationships between its mem-  
bers.

The second difference between the  
kibbutz and outside family is the role of  
the woman member and the children.  
The demand to reduce her working  
hours from eight to six daily is not the  
result of pressure to return to economic  
dependence upon man. The community,  
being responsible for her economic well-  
being, equates her work—whether in the  
social services or economic branches  
of its farm—to the same social and  
economic level as that of her male part-  
ner. The shortening of work hours, to  
permit more time with her children or  
in executive and cultural activities, is  
but a variation in the division of labour  
of the collective. No qualitative change  
would ensue as a result in economic  
terms.

What would change, and all tendencies  
mentioned in previous articles point in  
this direction, is that the biological and  
human ties within the kibbutz family  
are being strengthened. This, far from  
constituting a reversion to the 'patriar-  
chal' family, is a development further  
away from it.

**Over-Dogmatic:** The kibbutz never  
set as its goal the breakdown of human  
and biological ties within the family. On





The demand for shorter working hours for women is symptomatic of changed kibbutz values.

the contrary, its aim was to strengthen and develop them, freeing them from dependence or connection with economic considerations. That the family unit within the veteran kibbutz today is becoming stronger, is showing signs of greater stability and cohesion proves that the kibbutz is one stage further along its own chosen goal.

In this light the two-roomed family apartment, the electric kettle and even certain meals at home—although not foreseen by the kibbutz—is the inevitable outcome of its own basic approach. Even if children begin to sleep at home with their parents, and the family after work hours withdraws more unto itself, this is in no way incompatible with kibbutz fundamentals.

That the kibbutz member himself has not yet accepted this fact is shown by the fact that the *Moshav Shitufi* (the village based upon kibbutz economy and moshav family system) has not been accepted by the kibbutz movement. Ideological dogmatism on the part of kibbutz members compelled this type of settlement to affiliate with the Moshav organisation in Israel.

Now that the kibbutz itself is moving towards a more developed family system its conservatism is breaking down and it is beginning to recognise its past mistakes.

**Second Thoughts:** What many people in Israel and outside have forgotten is that a revolutionary form of society, after twenty years and more of growth,

is bound to develop its own conservatism and resist further change. This is the real source of kibbutz dogmatism today; it is a defence against organic changes, fear of the future and isolation in a hostile and apathetic environment. But the kibbutz movement is beginning to think anew about many of its problems and new attitudes are emerging. Of these the most interesting is a proposal to solve the problem of hired labour.

This problem must be divided into two sections. On the one hand it affects the internal branches of the kibbutz economy such as fruit picking, building, agriculture, etc. Secondly, and here the bulk of the hired workers are employed, are the industrial enterprises built either within the boundaries of the kibbutz, or outside in co-operation with other kibbutzim or even private enterprise. The first sector can and is being freed of hired labour and a complete solution can be envisaged in most older settlements as their children grow up and take their part as full members. The second sector, kibbutz industry, faces more complicated problems. One of these is whether kibbutz industry as a whole is of real economic value.

**Should Kibbutz Industry Go?:** This question is being posed by kibbutz economists who see kibbutz industry, with its small-scale inefficient operation, its expensive labour, its over mechanisation and sporadic planning as being of doubtful value in a contracting home market and in competition with venturesome private enterprise. In fact some kibbutz economists, in assessing trends on the world market, believe that there is sound reason for the kibbutz to restrict itself to agricultural investments (or industry related to agriculture) as the rate of expansion of agricultural production in the world is far slower than that

of industry. Food production is therefore thought to be a more profitable and stable investment. Obviously, contraction of kibbutz industry, and a new emphasis on agricultural production, would affect hired labour in this sector.

Morally, the kibbutz feels at a disadvantage because the surplus value produced by hired labour is appropriated no less by the kibbutz than by private enterprise (regardless as to whether Trade Union wages are paid to the hired worker or not).

**Workers as Shareholders:** One tentative proposal being broached within the kibbutz sector today is that of co-operative industry. That is, that the present or future hired workers should be co-operative shareholders, drawing out profit as well as wages. The search for such a co-operative solution is in line with national, as well as socialist, interests, for clearly the expansion of the country's economy, despite world market trends, can contribute much to Israel's economic independence. It would maintain employment for new immigrants and prevent the kibbutz from closing down its industry in order to preserve its basic way of life.

Other proposals, along similar co-operative lines, even include agriculture. For example, the *Ichud Hakvutzot Ve-*

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*Hakibbutzim* has been considering a project whereby new immigrant villages and kibbutzim will work a large area of land conjointly, dividing the profits according to work invested (to be distributed internally according to the type of village), and establishing common schools and joint cultural enterprises.

This would solve the manpower shortage, permit more economic use of machinery, break down the isolation of the kibbutzim, open up new sources of influence for it amongst the younger generation of new immigrants, and make for more efficient marketing and purchasing.

**The Mapam-Mapai Split:** Finally, we come to the recent split in the *Kibbutz Hameuchad* Federation. Opinion is again sharply divided along two lines as to the effects of many of its settlements breaking apart. Some observers hold the view that this is the first sign of physical disintegration within the kibbutz movement. Others maintain that, despite the hardships involved, it is a sign of strength and internal consolidation.

Moreover, with the withdrawal of the Mapai membership from the *Kibbutz Hameuchad*, it is believed that the road is now open for the merger of the two Mapam federations (*Kibbutz Artzi* and the remaining kibbutzim of *Hameuchad*). The important point is that the fist-fights and tension which developed during the split, as in settlements such as *Ein Harod* and *Yiftach*, resulted only in a handful of members leaving the kibbutz movement.



*Can the communal settlement maintain its place in Israel society? Mishmar Ha'Emek is one of the more flourishing and long established settlements to face this problem.*

Perhaps this is the most positive indication of inner strength during a conflict which was exacerbated by an outside struggle between Mapai and Mapam, and between the Soviet and Western blocs on a world scale.

**Lagging Behind:** Undoubtedly, the kibbutz movement has lost its vanguard status through its own conservatism on the one hand, and through radical changes which have encompassed Israel as a whole. This conservatism is a factor which is changeable and signs are already present that it is yielding, however slowly and reluctantly, to the impact of prevailing reality.

At the same time Israel as a whole

must adapt itself. Zionist and social education, formerly considered necessary as a preparation for immigration, must now be pursued within the country itself if Israel is not to sink to a level somewhere midway between that of Eastern Europe and feudal Arab society. The country has to raise the level of culture and consciousness of the new immigrants and if this can be achieved the kibbutz movement will also derive benefit—but it has to take part in the process even if it obtains no direct benefits in doing so.

**Other Realities:** Apart from this subjective factor, the economic trends in Israel point to a general and progressive depression in its standard of life. That standard has to be more closely related to real productive power. The kibbutz, basic agricultural producer, can on the other hand hold and even develop its living standards—it may well attract immigrants away from the cities and so make a better future for themselves and the country as a whole. But the kibbutz must show some flexibility if it wishes to increase its population. It must be prepared to experiment.

For example: one new scheme is the proposed establishment by the Government of State Farms in the Negev. Kibbutz participation in making them a success, by contributing specialist labour, machinery or instructors, would not only benefit Israel but would enhance the status of the kibbutz.

Much depends, of course, upon the development of the pioneering movement in both Israel and among Western Jewry. No one would deny that Israel and Zionism both need such a development to overcome the moral crisis which originated with the State itself.

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## U.N. REPORT ON NEGEV

### F.A.O. POURS NEW WATER IN OLD CISTERNS

Through studying the remains of ancient irrigation systems F.A.O. experts are becoming convinced that the ancient Persians, the Carthaginians, the Jews and the others have left an immensely valuable technical heritage to their successors on the land.

Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, a soil scientist sent to Israel under F.A.O.'s Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, is the latest expert to tell F.A.O. how the ancient irrigation systems can be copied and even, in many cases, put back into use after cleaning and repair.

**Flood waters of Negev Conserved:** Reporting on an exploration of the Southern Negev, beyond Beersheba, Dr. Lowdermilk said that the Nabataeans, whose Golden Age coincided with that of China, 200 B.C. to 200 A.D. and whose capital was Petra, were able to conserve flash flood waters in these regions of low annual rainfall. Their methods were continued under Byzantine rule up to the time of the Islamic invasions in the 7th century.

He wrote: "Thousands of cisterns for storing rainwater had been dug in the chalky limestone of the lower slopes of the hills. Small open ditches were dug to lead storm run-off of these slopes into the small cistern mouth that opened into a jug-like receptacle underground. These cisterns may be located from considerable distances by the whitish pile of spoil from excavations."

**Cisterns in Chalky Cliffs:** "Much larger cisterns were dug into the chalky cliffs along the larger wadis. The cistern was dug to depths well below the floor of the wadi channel but the opening was but about 1.0-1.5 metres above so that the cistern would not be filled with gravel and silt."

Such cisterns may have capacities of 25,000 to 70,000 cubic feet. Where needed, columns of chalk were left to support roofs of the excavations."

Water is desperately needed in this desert area now. Wells are out of the question either because the ground water is saline or because its level is too low. Wayne Miles of the F.A.O. Soil Conservation Team hit upon a plan for filling the two thousand-year-old cisterns after they had been cleaned out. With a bulldozer he built an earth embankment across the wadi channel just downstream from the cliff-openings into two cisterns.

The crude earth dam had no spillway, for it was expected to break when overtopped. The plan worked. The two cisterns were filled with storm waters: the earth-filled dam broke; and the rush of impounded waters swept it away, keeping the bottom of the wadi channel at its former level.

Dr. Lowdermilk wrote to F.A.O.: "The filling of these cisterns in this way by five hours work of a bulldozer saved some 200 kilometers of water haulage by truck."



*Professor Walter Lowdermilk discusses a technical point with a pupil.*

**Rain water stored in soil:** He reported that the Nabataeans had also learned to store rain water in soil. Ground water in the Negev is saline and, therefore, worthless. But, according to Dr. Lowdermilk, "storing of storm waters in soil could be done on an annual basis. These ancient experts in desert water supplies had learned some basic facts about soil moisture relations."

These relations involve complicated calculations of capacity of soil to absorb water, evaporation loss, amount of water necessary to grow crops, depth of soil needed to store necessary water and soil embankment heights necessary for each basin into which water is diverted.

"The Nabataeans," according to Dr. Lowdermilk, "had not only discovered these basic relations. They made use of them. Moreover, the method must have been successful, for these practices of diversion of flood waters of wadis were carried on for centuries." He adds that the accepted view now is that no

important change has taken place in the climate of the region since Roman times. The obvious inference is that Nabataean methods would even now produce Nabataean results.

**Lesson of the Nabataeans:** Dr. Lowdermilk reported, however, that, "in our inspection we found that much of the recent works of diversions had failed for want of adequate data and design. There is much still to learn from the Nabataeans and their successors in making use of flash flood waters."

Another interesting man-made phenomenon in the fantastic landscape of the Negev are thousands and thousands of regularly spaced mounds of flint fragments. It is generally thought that they were dew mounds in which the Nabataeans collected dew to water a grapevine or olive tree planted in the centre of each mound.

**Biblical References:** The Bible gives some support to this hypothesis when it praises God as One who "turned the rock into a standing water, the flint into a fountain of waters," or again, tells how the people of Israel were enabled by the Lord to "suck oil out of the flinty rock." Dust and sand now block the spaces between the flints so that the wind cannot blow through to condense moisture on the stone surfaces within the mounds.

The F.A.O. Soil Conservation Team has recommended that some mounds be rebuilt and the hypothesis tested. If it works, and it is thought it will work, vines and olive trees could be grown in the Negev for the first time since the seventh century A.D., or an even earlier period.

F.A.O. Technical Assistance experts go into countries all over the world with open minds. An open mind is just as necessary as first rate technical qualifications if expert technical advice is to help countries to develop along lines best suited to their conditions.

**Modern Equipment Not Always Most Suitable:** Sometimes the expert will advise a great modern installation like a hydro-electric plant. But quite often he finds that a small modification of traditional local equipment will increase agricultural production many-fold, whereas introduction of more modern equipment, in itself more efficient, would upset the ecological balance and in the long run do more harm than good.

For example, tests of various types of ploughs showed that it was better to use the primitive, traditional plough than a modern European or American one in the dry steppes of northern Iran.



## BOOKS

### SABRA LITERATURE: THE SEARCH FOR SELF-EXPRESSION

(By a Sabra Correspondent)

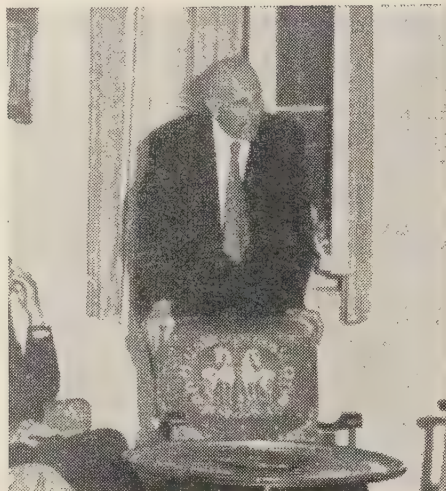
Some time ago, in an article in the *Sunday Observer*, Mr. Philip Toynbee expressed his conviction that a rift was bound to come between the new nation growing up in the State of Israel and World Jewry, to all appearances its parent. He seemed to forecast—somewhat gloomily, perhaps—that by the year 2,000 a new national culture would emerge in Israel, with a definite individuality of its own, having little or nothing in common with the age-old and much-haloed values of Judaism.

Moreover, he expected Jewry as a living ethnic force to disappear by the end of the present century, individual Jews being totally absorbed by the various nations of the world on the one hand and by the nascent Israeli, or "Hebrew," nation in Palestine on the other.

**Hebrew or Jew?:** All this might, of course, have been shrugged off as sheer journalistic speculation. But, significantly, some people in Israel itself commented favourably on Toynbee's forecasts, which were fairly widely publicised in the local Israeli press. There were even those who were not particularly gloomy about some such prospects. At various recent periods, too, people like Arthur Koestler, or the one-time protagonists of Peter Bergson's ill-omened *Hebrew Committee for National Liberation*, made a point of bringing home to their readers—or audiences, as the case might be—the difference between *Hebrew* and *Jew*. The young group of Sabra intellectuals, called "Young Hebrews" or *Canaanim*, of whom a report was lately given in this paper, were only too glad to find support for their extreme version of a distinctly native, "territorial," nationalism in the views of more or less famous and respectable "outsiders."

Both Mr. Toynbee and Mr. Koestler had at least one admittedly strong point in their argument—the emergence of the Israeli Sabra type, that much-discussed, though perhaps hardly understood, native-born or bred, Hebrew-speaking and rather immature kind of fellow, adolescently "tough" in his outlook, but definitely and thoroughly "un-Jewish"—if not "anti-Jewish" in his characteristics.

One would perhaps be justified in say-



Professor Ernst Simon—"Are we still Jews?"

ing that here, at least—if nowhere else—was solid ground for speculation about an approaching rift between the identity of the Jewish Diaspora and some Israeli, or "Hebrew," nationality.

**Israeli "Soul-Searching:** In the years since the State of Israel asserted itself militarily and politically, an ever-growing number of Israelis—both Sabras and "old-timers" of European origin—have been undergoing a kind of "soul-search-

ing," trying to find their own cultural and spiritual self-expression—or a re-assertion of the old one. There has been an acute and growing feeling of vacuum among both young and old, and an intense desire, expressed in efforts of varying significance to create, or define, a *raison d'être* in the social life of a community which had been haphazardly assembled and faced a risky though hopeful, future.

**Are We still Jews?:** Consequently, there has been among Israeli intellectuals and Sabra men-of-letters a growing consciousness of the Jewish problem, or rather of the problem in its particularly Israeli aspect. A man like Prof. Ernst Simon, the well-known scholar and humanist, deeply concerned with Jewish ethics and values, frankly put the question, "Are we still Jews?" in a memorable article in the *Ha'aretz Yearbook* of 1951/52 though he remained, typically, at a loss for an answer.

The next *Ha'aretz Yearbook* (1952/53) contained an outstanding essay by Dr. B. Kurtzweil, leading Israeli literary critic, on the "Young Hebrew" ideology and its implications. Though bitterly opposing the so-called *Canaanim*, Dr. Kurtzweil held that their very emergence was symptomatic, being no more than the culmination of characteristics and reactions which are inherent in the Sabra as a result of his environment and education.

**The Root Issue:** We need not concern ourselves here with the political programme of the *Canaanim*. It has been widely discussed in Israel and, of course, also greatly misrepresented and ridiculed. It should be acknowledged however, that a great many Israelis, who are far from accepting the views of the "Young Hebrews" acknowledge the service they have done in bringing to the fore an issue which lies at the root of all Israeli problems, and which is undoubtedly bound to determine the future spiritual and cultural contribution of Israel; namely, whether Israel is, nationally, a part of a wider Jewish whole or a self-sufficient entity.

The question: "Is our young literature Israeli literature—or part of general Jewish literature?" was recently discussed on *Kol Israel*. The answers of a number of Israeli writers were broadcast. Yonathan Ratosh, ideologist of the "Young Hebrews" and leading poet of that group, gave the outspoken answer that Sabra literature was by no means a



A. Amir, Secretary-General of the "Young Hebrews."



'continuation' of Jewish literature, or of 'Jewish literature written in Hebrew,' and should not be considered part of that "foreign" effort.

**Pros and Cons:** The others, mainly elderly writer like Y. Burla and Y. Tversky, were just as blatant in their argument that it should be considered nothing but part and continuation of "general" Jewish literature.

In fact, the whole discussion was merely a repetition and summing-up of pros and cons with which Israeli intellectuals are by now supposed to be well acquainted. The only striking thing was the title—"Israeli or Jewish?"—given to that series of talks by the official Broadcasting Service of the State of Israel. A few years ago this differentiation would not have been dreamt of by any "responsible" Israeli.

The older generation of Israeli intellectuals and writers, who generally still retain a strong consciousness of their Jewishness and feel strongly about Jewish values and traditions, are very much worried about the future. It is not only the few, though talented, "Young Hebrew" authors who make them worried. Much more than that, they are worried about the whole current of young Sabra literature.

The native author is, as a rule, formally loyal to one Zionist party or another, and often enough is an *active* party-member; at least one (S. Izhar) is a Mapai member of Knesset. But somehow, when you try to analyse the writing of the Sabra author, the reflection of his inner, "real" self, more often than not you will find a personality which appears to be the very negation of all those values and *mores* that have been traditionally accepted as "Jewish"; more often than not you will find there the very antithesis to the writer's professed party affiliation or *weltanschauung*.

**"Jekyll and Hyde" Sabras:** In a way it is dangerously similar to some "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" existence, with the "midnight" mood hidden and denied but much more vigorous and genuine than the "daily" one, nevertheless.

On the whole, this Sabra literature—though generally of no very high artistic order—is peculiarly worthy of study from both a sociological and purely literary point of view because of that very duality, that very conflict. It is clearly the focal point of all the literary activity of the Sabra. In fact, more and more it can be seen as the focal point of all his spiritual existence.

### ONE MAN'S WORD

WITNESS, by Whittaker Chambers (Andre Deutsch, 21/-).

The series of astonishing espionage cases that broke out after the war, and the mystifying disappearances of men like Burgess and Maclean, are so clearly symptoms of the world moral crisis that few who read Whittaker Chambers' autobiography would deny its importance. It is one of the key books of our time, expressing not the sensitive intellectual's retreat from communism into pessimism, but his attempt to migrate into a positive counter-philosophy.

It is therefore useful to separate, as far as one is able, (and the author makes it extremely difficult) the moral testimony of *Witness* from the mass of material ranged like heavy artillery against Alger Hiss and his supporters. The nature of this moral testimony, or "witness," as Whittaker Chambers calls it, is familiar and is illuminating only in the degree in which it is shared by the reader. That it conforms to a traditional mysticism, however, does not invalidate it, for the nature of mysticism is that of a personal revelation and though Chambers' attempt at communication lacks the imagination of a Kierkegaard, his account of the ex-

(Continued on p. 18, col. 2)

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(Continued from page 17)

periences that led to his recovery of faith speaks directly to the times.

His perspective of Communism is that of an immense organic revolution in the attitude of man to the universe. From the (often overdramatised) penitent's stool, and from the standpoint of his Quaker witness, he sees it as man's alternative faith—not merely Man without God, but Man displacing God as the creative intelligence of the world; Man, in fact, as God. It therefore follows that he conceives his vendetta against Communism as a crusade and much of his story is overstated in terms of a war of light against dark.

This is the central weakness of the book, for it is often impossible to distinguish where fact ends and hyperbole begins; but if the book often defeats its own ends by representing people engaged in espionage as metaphysical symbols, the personality of Chambers himself is full of paradox—a man of sensibility, but humourless and afflicted with an instinct for self-abasement, whose temperament responds to the clandestine and whose talent for dramatising reality hoisted him, after his break with Communism, into the chair of a senior editor of *Time* Magazine.

Most people will read *Witness* for light on the case of Alger Hiss, a former prominent member of the American State Department and one of the architects of the Yalta Agreement, who on the evidence of Chambers was found to have passed secret information to Russia as a member of a communist spy-ring in Washington. Chambers tells an astonishing story of the activities of the Soviet Secret Service in America and its influence on many important officials in the Roosevelt Administration. Unless he is the most skilful liar in history, there can be no question of the authenticity of his story and it is impossible to believe that anyone not totally evil would manufacture so detailed a case against Hiss.

Chambers is clearly a man of impassioned sincerity and one of the most formidable anti-Communist writers in the West, but the guilt of Hiss and others like him in a sense begs a more important question. The thirties saw the Communist betrayal of a generation of well-meaning idealists. Must their fate mean a retreat of the social conscience to the timorous defences of the divided world? For clearly only a minority can follow Chambers into an eighteenth century morality which bypasses the increasingly urgent problem of power.

*Emanuel Litvinoff.*

# JEWISH AFFAIRS

## AMERICAN ZIONISTS CRITICISE DULLES

Criticism of U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, for his attitude to the transfer of the Israel Foreign Ministry to Jerusalem was made by Rabbi Irving Miller, and was embodied in a resolution, at the 56th annual conference of the Zionist Organisation of America, which opened in New York last week.

Rabbi Miller and delegates also attacked those "powerful anti-Israel forces" seeking to break American traditional friendship for Israel and those who sought "to appease the Arabs" by trying to induce the U.S. to withhold recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

**American friendship "Unchanged":** The Chairman of the American Zionist Council, Mr. Louis Lipsky, said that the anti-Israel elements had failed to change U.S. friendship for Israel, but warned that new propaganda attempts would be made.

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, of the Jewish Agency Executive, urged the establishment of an American Council for Israel to include all segments of American Jewry; the creation of a joint committee of representatives of Israel and the Zionist Movement; and said that there was a possibility of an eventual union between the World Jewish Congress and the World Zionist Organisation.

**Non-Zionists and Jewish Agency:** Dr. Israel Goldstein declared that the Jewish Agency should be enlarged to include non-Zionists, who had "a moral right" to be represented in the Agency programme of immigration and settlement in Israel in view of their leadership and participation in fund-raising.

A call for the merger of all non-Socialist groups in Israel into one broad General Zionist party was made by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver at a 60th birthday dinner for Dr. Neumann. Such a merger was "logical and desirable" and would encourage private investment in Israel from abroad, he said.

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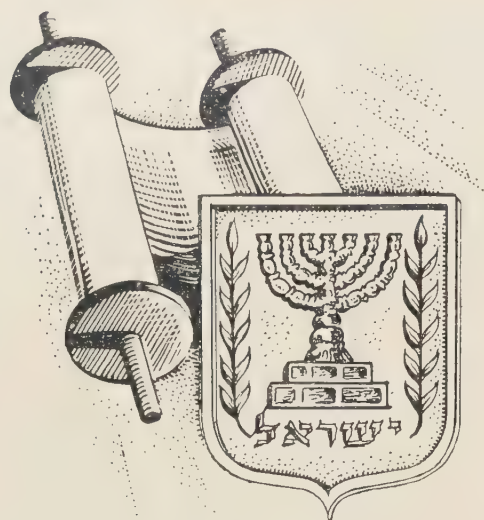
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# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by J.P.A.-J.N.F. Public Relations Department, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1 Telephone: MUSEum 6111

## NATIONAL KOL NIDRE APPEAL

### MORE SYNAGOGUES TO PARTICIPATE THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS YEAR

More than 130 synagogues throughout Great Britain have now signified their intention to participate in the national appeal for Israel on the High Holydays. As a result of the call made recently by the Chief Rabbi, the number of synagogues thus far enrolled for the special appeal on Kol Nidre is almost double the number enrolled in 1952.

**Accepted custom:** The practice of launching a special Kol Nidre Appeal for Israel was inaugurated by the J.P.A. four years ago. It has now become a widely accepted custom throughout the country, and several other bodies are to benefit from the amount raised.

In at least 65 synagogues in London will special sermons relating this solemn Jewish Festival to the great new dawn of Jewish history in Israel be preached, and they will be followed immediately by the worshippers' using special tab cards indicating the amount of their pledges.

Latest of the important religious organisations to lend their support to the appeal is the Federation of Synagogues, with its 30 affiliates.

**Other bodies:** Your special J.P.A. contribution on Kol Nidre will this year help the following bodies: Children and Youth Aliyah, United Jewish Relief Appeal, O.R.T., Magen David Adom, Friends of Midrashia, The Friends of the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Israel.

## FEDERATION OF SYNAGOGUES FULLY BEHIND KOL NIDRE APPEAL FOR ISRAEL

The Vaad Harabbanim and the Honorary Officers of the Federation of Synagogues call upon all Synagogues affiliated to the Federation to give their full support to the national Kol Nidre Appeal for Israel.

All assistance regarding the carrying out of the Appeal is available from the Head Office of the Federation at 64 Leman Street, E.1.

## BOURNEMOUTH SEES "FAITHFUL CITY"

### MIDNIGHT MATINEE SUCCESS

The Mayor and Mayoress of Bournemouth, Counc. and Mrs. H. P. E. Mears, were present at the midnight matinee showing of "Faithful City" at the Astoria Cinema, Boscombe, last month. The film was received most warmly by the large and representative gathering of the Bournemouth Jewish community. It was under the sponsorship of the local J.N.F. Commission, of which Mr. Jack Gordon is chairman, that the function took place.

The depiction in this resort of a film-drama based upon the realities of Israel history was greeted with acclaim by the audience, and the Mayor expressed his praise for the cause of the Jewish National Fund and thanked all those who attended. Miss Hilary Levy presented the Mayoress with a bouquet and Miss Susan Levy presented one to Miss Constance Cummings, who was in the audience.

Among those present were Messrs. A. L. Leader and Cyril Speller, joint-secretaries of the Bournemouth J.N.F. Commission, as well as Mr. Martin Meleson, manager of the Astoria, and Mrs. V. Okin, proprietress, who loaned the cinema free of charge.

## NACHLAT REBECCA SIEFF

### DEDICATION CEREMONY

Cheered by a large number of distinguished guests and settlers who pledged to turn this barren earth into a thriving place of habitation, Mrs. Rebecca Sieff, president of the World Wizo, ploughed the first furrow in Nachlat Rebecca Sieff, dedicated last week within the region of Chevel Simon Marks.

**Ambassador present:** The Nachlah was a well-earned tribute to one who in the words of Dr. Abraham Granott, chairman of the World Executive of the Keren Kayemeth Lelsrael, has for many years been an outstanding leader in world Zionism. It consists of five hundred dunams and the ceremony of dedication was attended by the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Evans, Lady Evans and other members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of the Israel Foreign Ministry, executives of the Jewish Agency, Mrs. Miryam Granott, chairman of the Hadassah World Executive, as well as settlers from the nearby village of Kfar Zeharya.

**A place sanctified:** Among those who sent messages to enrich the occasion were

(Continued on page 22)

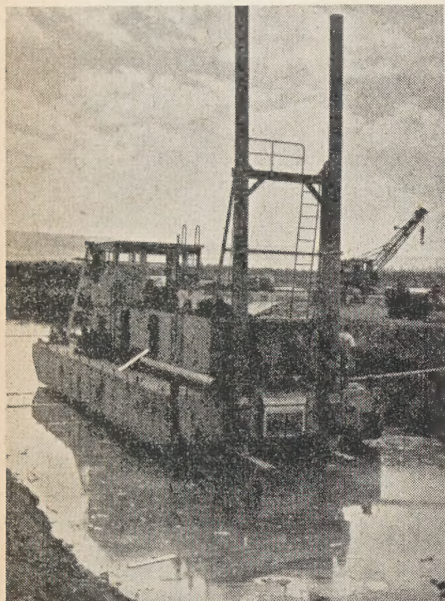


Mrs. Sieff photographed during her speech of acceptance of the Nachlah.



# JPA-JNF NEWS

## 2000-H.P. DREDGER IN ACTION AT HULEH



*The New Dredger*

Brought in sections over land and sea from California to Israel, a giant 2,000 horse-power dredger has just been assembled in a specially built dock at the fringe of the Huleh swamp in northern Galilee. It is one of three which will be used in carrying out the second stage of the Jewish National Fund's scheme to reclaim this vast swamp—the last remaining swamp in Israel.

With two more of similar type, the dredger will be used to excavate drainage canals through the heart of the swamp and the bed of Lake Huleh itself. The waters thus canalised will be carried off for irrigation in arid areas, while the rich arable soil lying beneath will, when drained, provide sufficient land to settle some two thousand farming families.

The work is expected to take two and a half to three years, and is being carried out by the Construction Aggregates Corporation of Chicago, under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund.



### London

Gertrude Aliza Wolkowitch and Yehuda El-Dror on the occasion of their Marriage, by relatives and friends. 6th September.

### Glasgow

Abraham Links, 1886-1953, who passed peacefully away 15th July, 1953-3rd Av 5713. A life of devotion to Judaism and to the Zionist Cause.

### Haifa-Manchester

Ruth Miriam Abel and Peter Abraham Weidenbaum on the occasion of their Marriage by the Association of Jewish Refugees and the Theodor Herzl Society. 1st September.

### Liverpool

Dr. Samuel Beacon and Ruth June Berman on the occasion of their Marriage by their parents. 27th August.

### Manchester

Alderman Abraham Moss, M.A., J.P., and Mrs. Doris Moss, Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Manchester by the Heaton Park Hebrew Congregation on the occasion of their formal visit to the Synagogue. 28th August.

### Westcliff

Mr. and Mrs. H. Marin on the occasion of Mr. Marin's retirement as Hon. Treasurer and Financial Secretary by his Colleagues in the Southend & District J.N.F. Commission as a token of their esteem and affectionate appreciation of his untiring efforts on behalf of the Jewish National Fund. 13th August.

## TREES IN ERETZ ISRAEL

### Dublin

12 trees in the name of Mrs. Charlotte Bell on the occasion of her Birthday by her Mother, Mrs. Eleanor Radnor. 28th June.

### Dundee

23 trees in the name of Michael Gillis on the occasion of his Brith Milah. 5th May.

### Harrogate

A Grove of 1,000 trees in memory of Rev. Eli Kanan by the Members of the Harrogate Hebrew Congregation and relatives, as a permanent record of his lifelong and exemplary activities for the Jewish Community in general and the Cause of Zion in particular. 14th June.

### Leeds

30 trees in the names of Betty Tunick and Edward Montague Hyman on the occasion of their Marriage by the parents of the Bride. 16th March.

### Newcastle

12 trees in the name of Mr. Martin Maier on the occasion of his 60th Birthday by Mrs. Hede Maier, Werner and Joe. 4th June.

12 trees in the name of Mr. Martin Maier on the occasion of his 60th Birthday by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Maier. 4th June.

### Southport

15 trees in the names of Ruth Huglin and Alan Becker on the occasion of their Marriage by the Southport Hatikvah Society. 15th April.

### NACHLAT R. SIEFF—from page 21

Mrs. Rachel Ben Zvi, wife of the President of Israel. She reminded the assembly that this very spot had been sanctified by the blood of the defenders and creators of Israel. The speaker of the Knesset, Dr. Joseph Sprinzak, and Mr. Sigmund Gestetner also sent messages. Dr. Granott presided and termed the dedication "symbol of the three-fold partnership of the J.N.F., British Wizo and Rebecca Sieff." He foretold great development of this Nachlah into a flourishing settlement when Zeharya settlers started to work its soil.

Other speakers were Rose Ginossar, chairman of the World Wizo Executive, Miryam Granott, Rachel Kagan and Esther Hodess, representing Federation of Women Zionists. A Yemenite settler also spoke.

In a graceful and modest speech, Mrs. Sieff expressed her happiness at the realisation of this project. Retracing the development of the Jewish National Fund, she stressed the necessity for continuing its work and described it as a body storing within itself experience and rich tradition.

A recording of the ceremony was broadcast on Kol Zion last Wednesday.

Chevel Simon Marks, it will be recalled, was the Jubilee project of the Jewish National Fund in Great Britain,

(Continued on p. 23, foot col. 3)

## "FAITHFUL CITY" IN MANCHESTER

Manchester's Winter Season will be launched on October 14 when the city is to be the venue of the Northern Premiere of the J.N.F. sponsored film "Faithful City."

The Premiere will be during a Mid-night Matinee in one of the largest and most popular suburban cinemas in the Manchester area, the Odeon Theatre, Prestwich. There will also be a supporting programme.

The Manchester J.N.F. Commission whose Functions Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Maurice Bernstein, is organising the showing, hopes that the performance will not only be a financial success but will also be an outstanding event in the social calendar of the Manchester Jewish community.



# JPA-JNF NEWS

## CORONATION FOREST PROGRESS

### FRIENDLY SOCIETY LODGE TO PLANT GROVE IN QUEEN ELIZABETH CORONATION FOREST

Lodge number 12 of the Grand Order Sons of Jacob will have a grove of its own in the 250,000-tree forest when it is planted in February.

For this friendly society plans to hold a dance on Saturday, 10th October, at the Carlton Rooms, Maida Vale, in order to raise funds for the planting of a thousand trees.

Dancing will be to Van Straten and his orchestra, and tickets, at 8/6d. each, are available from Mr. H. Harris, 31 South End Road, N.W.3. HAM 1611.

### BLUE AND WHITE BALL IN LIVERPOOL

A Blue and White Ball, now being organised by the Liverpool Functions Committee for the second year in succession, is to include a presentation of debutantes to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Liverpool.

The function, which will begin with a dinner and carry on until 2 a.m., is to take place in the main court of Liverpool's smart Adelphi Hotel. The entire community is looking forward to this distinguished event, and tickets, at 5 guineas for the dinner and dance and

### NORTH LONDON DIVISION

A reception was held last week at the Mayor's Parlour, Stoke Newington Town Hall, for representatives and their ladies, of almost all Jewish communal bodies in the North London area. Counc. S. Fisher, J.P., the Mayor of Stoke Newington, who is himself the hon. president of the North London Division of the national Forest Committee, had invited the delegates of the organisations and synagogues so as to stimulate interest in the activities of the North London Division. A public meeting will be held on Monday, September 7th, 1953, at the Assembly Hall, Stoke Newington Town Hall, at which the Rt. Hon. Emanuel Shinwell, P.C., M.P., and Mr. S. Gestetner, president of the J.N.F., will speak.

During the course of the evening, Mr. B. Schwartz, vice-chairman of the North London Division, presented a cheque to the Mayor for £100, on behalf of the South Tottenham Hebrew Congregation. Mr. B. Bard also spoke.

2-guinea youth tickets for the dance only, are available from Mr. I. Karp, 10 Fraser Street, Liverpool, 3, phone North 0012.

Joe Loss and his broadcasting band will be in attendance.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Monday, 7th September

**QUEEN ELIZABETH CORONATION FOREST, North London Division—** Public Meeting at the Assembly Hall, Stoke Newington Town Hall, Church Street, N.16. Speakers: Rt. Hon. Emanuel Shinwell, P.C., M.P., S. Gestetner, Esq., President J.N.F. In the chair: Counc. S. Fisher, J.P., Mayor of Stoke Newington. Doors open 7.30 p.m. Commence 8 p.m.

Sunday, 4th October

**HELP FOR ISRAEL COMMITTEE.** Dance, Wembley Town Hall. Tickets 6/- each, obtainable from Miss J. Gee, 12 Holmfield Avenue, N.W.4. (HEN. 9490).

Monday 12th October

**EALING J.N.F. COMMISSION.** Grand Boxing Tournament, Wembley Town Hall. Ticket prices: 2 gns., £1 10s., 0d., 1 gn. 10s. 6d., obtainable from: Mr. J. Shestopal, 47 Gunnersby Avenue, W.5—BIS. 5874; Mr. M. Baderman—SHE. 3482; Mr. S. Landau—GER. 1844 and Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1—MUS. 6111.

Sunday, 18th October

**AVIV SOCIETY.** Autumn Ball, Washington Hotel, Curzon Street, W.1. Tickets 37/6 (inc. Buffet), obtainable from Mr. B. Harrison, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1 (MUS. 6111).

Tuesday, 20th October

**SOUTH-WEST LONDON BOXING Committee.** Top-line Boxing Tournament (in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust). Streatham Ice Rink, S.W.16. Tickets prices 3 guineas to 7s. 6d. All inquiries to Mr. S. Bloom, 56 Southampton Row, W.C.1. Tel.: MUS 6111.

Saturday, 31st October

**PARAMOUNT AID SOCIETY Sixth Annual Balfour Ball,** Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, W.1. 7.30 p.m.—1.30 a.m. Van Straten and his Orchestra. Tickets (including dinner) 3½ guineas, available from Mr. S. Bloom, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. Tel.: MUS 6111.



We regret that in error Ealing's boxing event was printed as two separate functions last week. The correct details are as above.

(From page 22)

initiated as a tribute to Sir Simon Marks, brother of Mrs. Sieff. It comprises Nachloth subscribed by a large number of cities and districts, as well as by organisations in the names of prominent Zionists.

## This week's best boxes

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Mr. J. Loeb, 36 Lytletton Road ...	4 14 9	Mrs. A. Josephs, 89 Northways ...	2 0 0
Mr. Kalman, 5 Emmanuel House ...	3 18 0	Mrs. Adlersberg, 8 Haver Court ...	2 0 0
Mr. Rich, 14 Lynmouth Road ...	3 15 0	Mr. J. Block, 309 Finchley Road ...	2 0 0
Mr. P. Oster, 118 Osbaldeston Road ...	2 17 6	Mrs. L. Bogush, 27 Western Avenue ...	2 0 0
Mr. Lewis, 127a Stoke Newington Road ...	2 14 6	<b>Barking</b>	
Mrs. S. Remer, 24b Holne Chase ...	2 10 2	Mr. H. Corn, 26 Movers Lane ...	4 0 9
Mrs. Drage, 89 Stamford Hill ...	2 7 9	<b>Edgware</b>	
Mr. I. Miller, 62 Benthall Road ...	2 6 3	Mr. S. Lightstone, 41 Lake View ...	2 6 0
Mr. Harvey, 17 Needwood House ...	2 5 3	Mrs. Katz, 16 Meadow Gardens ...	2 5 3
Mrs. Rose, 25 Linthorpe Road ...	2 5 0	Mr. S. Kutchinsky, 16 Hillersdon Avenue ...	2 2 0
Mr. Bloom, 46 Linthorpe Road ...	2 3 6	Mr. A. Rosen, 25 Marlborough Avenue ...	2 1 0
Mr. Kalb, 209 Stoke Newington High St. ...	2 2 0	<b>Ilford</b>	
Mr. B. Bard, 73 Old Hill Street ...	2 0 0	Mr. & Mrs. D. Rodin, 14 Redcliffe Gardens ...	2 1 0
Mr. Rees, 55 Brim Hill ...	2 0 0	Mrs. Glickman, 6 Mansfield Road ...	2 0 0
<b>East</b>		<b>LEEDS</b>	
Mr. A. Kurner, 67 Ickburgh Road ...	5 6 9	Mr. Yank Appleton, "The Barn," Harrogate Road, Alwoodley ...	16 4 0
Mrs. Dushman, 141b Upper Clapton Road ...	5 0 0	Mr. & Mrs. Flowers, c/o 10 Allerton Grove, 7 ...	5 0 0
Messrs. R.K.S. Furniture, 57 Redchurch St. ...	3 3 0	Dr. S. Wigoder, Simarnel House, Queen's Promenade, Morley ...	2 12 0
<b>West</b>		Mr. H. Newman, Pitt Row, Sovereign St., 1 ...	2 12 0
Mr. M. Bennett, 23 Vale Court ...	6 8 8	Mrs. Prepsler, 2 Westcombe Avenue, 8 ...	2 12 0
<b>North-West</b>		Madam Jose, 55 New Briggate, 1 ...	2 12 0
Mr. I. Weintraub, 52 Clifton Gardens ...	5 0 0	Mr. H. Franks, 454 Street Lane ...	2 12 0
Mrs. Wimbourne, 62 Northways ...	4 12 2	Mr. C. Gordon, 120 North Street, 7 ...	2 12 0
Mrs. Singer, 56 Armitage Road ...	3 0 0	Mr. I. Gordon, 120 North Street, 7 ...	2 12 0
Mr. L. Richman, 17 Asmara Road ...	3 0 0	Mr. D. Balsham, 30 Kings Mount, 7 ...	2 12 0
Mr. Grycman, 66 Dollis Hill Lane ...	3 0 0	Mr. H. Levin, 16 Westcombe Avenue, 8 ...	2 12 0
Mr. J. G. Hollander, 13 Eton Rise ...	2 16 6	Mr. H. Katz, 199 Chaptelown Road, 7 ...	2 12 0
Mr. & Mrs. Zelency, 29 Tudor Close ...	2 10 0	Mrs. Davis, 575 Street Lane West, 7 ...	2 12 0
Mrs. E. Michaels, 6 Nutley Terrace ...	2 10 0	Mr. & Mrs. L. Wootliffe, 5 Southlands Avenue, 7 ...	2 11 10
Mr. A. Castle, 11 Grove Hall Court ...	2 10 0	Mr. & Mrs. Stone, 231 Harehills Lane, 8 ...	2 2 0
Mrs. Fisher, 7 Asmara Road ...	2 3 9	Misses T. & S. Levi, 17 Lincoln Road, 9 ...	2 0 0
Mr. N. Roche, 48 Maresfield Gardens ...	2 2 5		
Mr. Webber, 25 Bentink Close ...	2 0 0		



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**BALLROOM ORCHESTRA**

**ROYAL ALBERT HALL**

*(Manager: C. R. HOPPER)*

**THURSDAY  
 29th OCTOBER, 1953**

From 6 p.m.—3 a.m.



**THE MARCHIONESS OF READING**

Patron of the Ball  
 will present the Prizes

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IN AID OF THE "FRIENDS OF JEWISH AGRICULTURAL TRAINING"